The Family Which Was Killed by Light. ning Laid Tenderly to Rest.-An Ac-

count of the Ceremonies.

PARENTS AND CHILDREN BURIED.

Just as the soft twilight of a summer's day stole over Oakwood yesterday there was enacted a scene full of sorrow and impressiveness, for all that was mortal of Dale Emmett, his wife and their three children was lowered to its last resting place in mother earth. They were instantly killed by lightning on Tuesday night at their home on Nicholson street, just outside of the corporate limits.

Hundreds of euriously-inclined people looked upon the remains at Billiups' undertaking establishment yesterday. The rooms are under the St. Charles Hotel and the pavement in front of the place was filled during the forenoon by groups of men and women. The night previously Mr. Billups removed the bodies from the burned home on Nicholson street, and they were kept in his establishment during the night. Early in the morning they were shrouded and

in the morning they were shrouded and placed in the caskets, and by 9 o'clock persons applied for permission to view the remains. Officer Dunnington, of the first station, stood at the door to prevent a crush among the hundred or two people, and he only permitted a few to enter at a time. They silently looked upon the darkened faces and passed out, only to make room for others. There were old and young people, white and colored, among the visitors, and the greater portion of them were from the lower walks of life.

Expressions of genuine sorrow tremb-

Expressions of genuine sorrow tremb-lingly came from every lip, and the sad signt drew many a tear from the eyes of those who looked upon it.

STREWED FLOWERS.

During the morning a lady came in with a bunch of lovely flowers, which she strow-ed upon the caskets. She would not give her name, but said she did not know the deceased ones. Her action was prompted only by that sympathy that makes the world skin

While the continuous line of people while the continuous like it people piled in and out of the front portion of the establishment an inquest was held in a rear room as to how the dead had met their deaths. Squire Barney Frischkorn acted as coroner, and he was assisted by Commonwealth's Attorney Sands and Dr. Charles H. Chalkley. Mr. W. B. Christian was the most impor-

tant witness who testified. He is a painter and a runner for Engine Company No. 8. He stated that upon hearing the alarm of fire, and running to Mr. Emmett's house, he saw the corner of the roof in a blaze. He was first to enter the room where the dead were. They were sleeping on the sec-

dead were. They were sleeping on the second floor of the residence.

While he was attempting to get through a window Mr. Charles H. Davis came up the staircase, went to the bed and lifted Mrs. Emmet out towards the window. Davis, however, was overcome by heat and had to retire. Mr. Christian then entered the room and sided in removing the bodies. When he caught hold of Mrs. Emmett's arm the skin peeled off, and all of the bodies were so hot that it was almost impossible to handle them.

THE CHILDREN.

The oldest of the children was lying on a The oldest of the children was 191g on a pallet and was most severely burned. The pallet was near the chimney and was only a few feet from a heater in the room. The heater had no pipe to it, and apparently had not been used recently. Mr. Christian saw no fire in the room, and only the roof was burning near the chimney. He was positive that all were dead before they were re-moved from the room.

Mr. Billups, Sr., who superintended the shrouding of the bodies, said that when he took charge of the remains the bodies were not cold, but the lower extremities were. The bodies were soon considerably swollen, and they were more swollen this morning than last night. The feet were much con-tracted, especially those of the child who was on the pallet.

AFLEEP WHEN RILLED. Mr. Billups said the eyelids were all closed. He supposed all were asleep when death came. Blood was ozing from the top of the head of the boy who was taken from the pallet. This child's night-clothing was the pallet. This child's night-clothing was burned off, but that on the other bodies was only slightly scorched.

The witnesses all saw about 9:30 o'clock a The witnesses all saw about \$300 closes a severe flash of lightning, followed immediately by a terrific peal of thunder. It was fifteen to twenty minutes later that Mr. Emmett's house was observed to be on fire. One person was of the opinion that a tree in Mr. Emmett's yard was struck by lighting. Several observed a hole in the roof of the house about eighteen inches in diameter. The fire was extinguished very quickly, and only a portion of the roof to the main building and some of the shed roof were burned.

The members of the jury did not think it

The members of the jury did not think it necessary to have a post-mortem made. Upon the testimony of Mr. Christian they were satisfied as to the cause of death.

Dr. Chalkley when asked for his views said that he had not examined the bodies. From what he had learned the people were killed by lightning. His theory was that the finid came down the chimney, was attracted by the heater to the boy on the pailet and thence to the sleepers in the beds.

THE VERDICT.

It took the jury but a few moments to prepare the verdict, which was that the five persons had died from the effects of lightning. The names and ages of the dead are as follows: Dale Emmett, thirty-one years; Alice Emmett, thirty-two; Lile Emmett, six Norman Emmett, three, and the sevenmonths old infant, not named.

About 4 o'clock as the hour approached

for the funeral the crowds about the doors of Billups' establishment became a dense one, and on the opposite side of the street nearly two hundred people gathered. Policemen kept the pavements partially clear, and only members of the Junior Order United American Mechanics and the Improved Order of Red Men, of which Mr. mmett was a member, were allowed to enter the undertaker's place.

The caskets of father and mother were The caskets of father and mother were covered with black cloth, a silver plate. "At Rest." being on each. On the father's coffin had been placed a beautiful pillow of white flowers, in which were the words. "Our Councilor." in purple immortelles. The pillow was sent by the Mechanics, and the regalia of that order, worn by Mr. Emmett, surrounded the pillow. Another beautiful floral tribute on the casket was a wigwam of flowers. casket was a wigwam of flowers, which rested on the regalia of the Red Men. In immortelles were the letters "F. F. and C." meaning friendship, freedom and charity. The flowers were sent by the Red's Men lodge.

THE MOTHER'S CASKET.

A lovely bunch of white flowers lay on A lovely bunch of white flowers lay on the mother's casket, and soft-tinted flowers held a place on the white coffins of the children. The silver plate "Our Darling" was on each of the white caskets. On the father's coffin was attached a furled United States flag, placed there by the Mechanics. Shortly after 4 o'clock the pall-bearers, twelve from each of the organizations of which Mr. Emmett was a member, arrived at the undertaking establishment, and shortly after the caskets were removed to the hearses. It was a scene full of solemnity and was witnessed by nearly four hundred persons, many of whom were women. The

persons, many of whom were women. The father and mother's remains were placed in black hearses, while in three white hearses were committed the remains of the children.

The members of the organization walking alongside the sad cortege went slowly down Main street, thence into Fulton and finally to the Denny-street Methodist church. The edifice can scarcely hold four hundred peo-ple and standing room was not obtainable. Those having the funeral proceedings in charge reserved the body of the church for the fied Men and Mechanics and the pews of the side aisles were occupied by women. Only a few men were among the sorrowing congregation. The gallery was crowded, the doors ammed with people and the temperature of the church indeed warm. One side of it received fully the rays of the

relative known to those who made an inrelative known to those who made an inspection of the papers at the home on Nicholson street yesterday. There was found an unfinished letter addressed, "My Dear Aunt," and a letter from J. A. Bose, Sardez, Westmoreland county, Pa., lay conveniently near. The letter from Pennsylvania is in a feminine handwriting, and it is thought that it is Mrs. J. A. Bose. A telegram was sent to that lady yesterday, but no answer had been received late in the afternoon.

afternoon.

When the cortege reached the Dennystreet Methodist church it was five minutes before the caskets could be taken into the church. The crowd was dense, and a way had to be cleared both in the street, the church steps and in the aisles. Headed by Rev. Mr. Laughon, the procession finally entered, and the clergyman began the services by reading appropriate verses of the

As soon as the caskets had been placed on stands and the Red Men and Mechanics had taken their seats in the body of the church, the choir rendered an appropriate Scriptures. church, the choir rendered an appropriate hymn. Mr. Laughon then offered a fervent prayer and read the ninetieth Paalm. Mr. Laughon then delivered a sermon and spoke feelingly of the death of the five unfortunates. He was pathetic indeed in his remarks, and the picture the edifice presented was one of deep solemnity. Sobs were heard, while silent tears trickled down the server of the server appreciated the many a face. All present appreciated the solemness of the scene, and the clergyman spoke in an earnest manner of the deceased

TO OAKWOOD.

The march to Oakwood was a trying one on the pall-bearers from the two organiza-tions. The sun was still unpleasantly hot when the march began, and it was a long distance from the church to the cemetery.

The avenue leading to Oakwood was lined with people of all classes and conditions, who awaited patiently the arrival of the funeral cortege. There were old men and women, young ladies and their sweet-hearts, children toddling along after their mothers or nurses and many babies in car-

mothers or nurses and many babies in carriages. Negroes, there were planty, while many visited the cemeterv in vehicles.

At the grave there were assembled fully six hundred people, and it must be said, to their discredit, that they did not act with that regard for decorum and reverence which should have animated any concourse of people who made it their business to attend a sad interment. The cemetery bore much the appearance of Memorial day, and there were even more present than were there were even more present than were there last May. All crowded about the newly-made graves, and many with indis-cretion brought babies and voung children. Morbid imaginings and love of the curious

Morbid imaginings and love of the curious must be queer prompters.

The crowd had to wait quite a while before the remains reached the cemetery. The sun had sunk to its bed in the west, and a perfect caim settled upon the city of the dead. Save the noise made by those assembled there was an awe-inspiring stillness, and the leaves were all but still. On the newly dug earth that laid by the sides of the graves a crowd of young men and women assembled and watched each move of the assembled and watched each move of the gravediggers. The earthly tombs of father and mother were side by side, while the three graves for the children were at the

three graves for the children were at the foot of the two larger graves.

When the procession arrived at the graves it was with the greatest difficulty that the Red Men and the Mechanics could clear a way for the hearses. After they had been unloaded of their sacred dead it was necessary for a detachment of each organization to surround the graves and keep back the crowd. As soon as there was anything like passes the Mechanics performed the last sad peace the Mechanics performed the last sad rites over their companion. It was a cere-monial laid down for them in the ritual of their order, and was followed by the Red Men, who performed a somewhat similar

Ceremonial.

The services concluded, the newly-made mounds were surmounted by flowers and the crowd departed for their homes.

THE CATASTROPHE.

One of the Red Men, who made a thorough investigation of the residence occupied by the Emmetts, told me yesterday that the lightning in most probability passed through the roof just at the chimney. The bricks of the chimney were bruised and scarred and the roof at that point was burned more than at any other point. The hightning did not pass to the first floor of the house. The roof was so badly damaged the house. The roof was so badly damaged that it will have to be taken off entirely. Papers found at the house yesterday show that Mr. Emmett's life and that of his wife's were insured for small sums. There is insurance to the amount of \$500 on his

The pall-bearers from the Mechanics were as follows: Messrs. C. P. Eddridge, Lem Harden, P. E. Throckmorton, H. K. Clarke, W. Throckmorton, M. Childress, L. A. Wilkinson, J. M. Wren, J. R. Kersey, W. S. Whitlee, B. R. Marlow and J. H. Lindsay. Several old residents in speaking of the

sad deaths yesterday remarked that it was one of the saddest occurrences for a long time. They for the moment forgot the Capitol disaster, and a few months before Capitol disaster, and a few months before the war a sad accident somewhat similar happened on Main street near Fourteenth. A family named Stebbins lived there, the elder member keeping the store. One night after they had all retired fire broke out in the building and the five members of the family were horribly burned. The eldest daughter escaped unburt to the sidewalk, but remembered that her little brothers were asleep on the top floor. Before she could be restrained she rushed into the burning building and was burned with her brothers. The funeral took place, so my informant The funeral took place, so my informant thinks, at the Broad-street Methodist

Property Transfers.

Richmond.—Mary A. Frayser's trustee to Elenora Lohmann. 25% feet on the south side of Marshall street near First, \$2,500. Kate H. Gates to Sally G. Smith, interest in 30 feet on the east side of St. James street between Baker and Charity, \$10.

Philip Gibson to Henry Froehling, 21 feet on the south side of Main street between Beech and Morris, \$4,000.

James Lyons, special commissioner, to Philip Whitlock, 57 feet on the south side of Grace street between Second and Third,

Henrico.—Macon S. Ford to Lena M. Brandt. 3514 feet on the north side of Beverly street between Temple and Carter,

Highland Park Company to R. E. Cochrane, lot 8 in square 6, \$200.

Hustings Court.

The grand jury of the hustings court was in session yesterday and brought in 124 indictments for violations of the revenue. The following other indictments were

found:
Felony: James George, Randall Graves,
Millard Lewis, Eugene Morris, Henry McCabe, Mary H. Only, James Stanley,
Daniel Walker, William Saunders alias William Sullivan.

Misdemeanor: Hoy Bartlett, James Cross alias James Williams, C. B. De Laily, William Dandridge, Annanias George, James George, William Jones, Fred McBride, Thomas O'Gorman, Littleton Smith, Henry Spencer, J. W. Turner, Susan Thomas, A.

By the Governor.

The Governor yesterday refused to remove the political disabilities of a man named Long, of Washington county, who was convicted in the Federal Court of the charge of counterfeiting money.

The Executive offered a reward of \$100

each for the arrest of the two men who re-cently escaped from the Lee county jail; also, the same amount for the arrest of a negro, charged in Essex county with crimi-nal assault.

Sentenced by a Negro Jury.

Littleton Walker, a colored man, was tried at Hanover Courthouse yesterday for criminally assaulting a colored girl thirteen years old, named Ellen Carter. The jury before whom he was tried was composed entirely of negroes. He was convicted of the crime and was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.

Jim Taylor (colored) was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for house-breaking.

breaking.

Died at Old Point.

Mr. Carter G. Swift, stepson of Colonel Andrew Wingfield, of Hanover Courthouse, died yesterday of consumption at Old Point, where he had gone to seek his lost health. Mr. Swift was twenty-two years old and a great favorite of all who knew him. He was one of the most promising young men in his county.

DISCUSSING POLITICS.

DEMOCRACY VS. THIRD PARTYISM.

Speeches at Hanover Courthouse by General J. G. Field, Judge Patterson, Hon. George Wise and Others.

Preparations were made for a grand political gathering and Third party rally at Hanover Courthouse yesterday, but the occasion was a failure in point of numbers. and must have been a disappointment to the Third party managers. Mr. Julian Ruffin, the recognized leader of the party in the county, had advertised the meeting for two weeks and secured their vice-presidential candidate, General James G. Field, to address them.

Notwithstanding this there were not over twenty-five pronounced Third-party men present from the county, and the crowd of white voters who listened to the speakers were estimated at one hundred, and a con-siderable proportion of these were Rich-mond and Henrico men who went up on the morning train. There were also some from the adjoining counties. Among the Third-party visitors present beside General Field were: Colonel Robert Beverly, J. Haskins Hobson, Editor Pearson of the Vir-ginia Sun, ex-Sheriff J. W. Southward of Henrico, Walter Grant and a number of others.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The regular Democratic party was repre sented by Hon. George D. Wise and his colleague in Congress on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Hon. Josiah Patterson, of Tennessee: Hon. R. H. Cardwell, Henry T. Wickham, Colonel Meade Haskins and others. A conference was held between Mr. Julian Ruffin, representing the Third party people, and Mr. E. L. C. Scott. Democratic chairman of the county, as to a division of time and a joint discussion between the speakers of the respective sides. General Field took the ground that as he was the vice-presidential candidate of one of the national parties that he could not afford to take the stump in a regular discussion of the issues of the can-

Mr. Ruffin then proposed that General Field be allowed to present his cause and that the Democratic speakers divide time with the remaining Third-party speakers present. This they declined, and it was finally agreed that General Field have an appropriate of the Democratic finally agreed that General Field have an hour and a haif and then the Democratic speakers follow in the same length of time. After the close of the session of the court the crowd, among whom there were a number of negroes, assembled in the court-room, and General Field was presented to the audience by Mr. Julian Ruffin, who stated that the meeting was originally called for organization, but that he afterwards learned that the Democats intended to hold a political meeting and he invited General Field to be present to present the principles of the Third party. He spoke of himself as the grandson of the man who fired the first cannon in the late war, and in referring to the Third party candidate; said he desired to meet him on Virginia soil and would gladly put his arms around him and bid him welcome and though he might be the man who fired the shot which made him fatherless he would vote for him.

General Field spoke at length and took

General Field spoke at length and took up a few minutes more than his allotted time. His speech was of a general character interspersed with a number of anecdotes and flowery illustrations.

In the beginning he said: I appear before you in somewhat of a new role, though for twenty-five years upon the stump in Virginia upholding the faith which I held this is the first time I ever made a speech when I myself was a candidate. I have made hundreds of speeches for my friends, but not one for myself. for myself.

for myself.

I am here now to ask you to vote for your own interests, for yourself and your children for generations to come. I am here to rekindle in your hearts the enthusiasm that Patrick Henry aroused, and to advocate the patriotism that he instilled in your forefathers. This is the eve of the greatest revolution the country has ever known, no matter what our friends, the Democrats, say They may say we are only a baker's dozen. I am rather inclined to thank them for making so little of us, because when they are overwhelmed with disaster they can't say

NECESSITY OF REVOLUTIONS.

Taking as a premise that revolutions never arise from a sentiment but are the result of some necessity felt deep down in the heart of the people who are struggling to free themselves from some disaster, he described in graphic terms the great revolu-tions of the world and accorded to the Third party movement the honor of being greater than all.

greater than all.

Said he: The appeals of the colonies of America to Great Britain were not more useless than our appeals to the recognized political parties of the day. We have appealed to them for thirty years.

Wait a little longer, they say. A little more sleep, a little more slumber. We cannot wait any longer, and wearying of unworthy servants we have taken the management of the old ship in our hands and will pilot our party for ourselves.

THE OMAHA CONVENTION.

He referred to the Omaha Convention as He referred to the Omaha Convention as the greatest political phenomenon of the age and one that could be the result of only a political revolution; one in which there was not a man who left a bank or barrel behind, not a man who had an axe to grind, not an office-seeker, and, great God, not an office holder. He also paid his respects to two lines of Western railroads which declined to allow the delegates the reduced rates allowed the delegates to the other rates allowed the delegates to the other party conventions and handled them with gloves off. Said he: This convention de-clared its independence from Wall street as clearly as did the colonies in 1776 from the

British crown.

In referring to General James B. Weaver, the chief on his ticket, he spoke of him as a man who had abused the South, but, said he, I can't criticise, for I have used some very strong terms in speaking of them. Suppose I did abuse the North, as they say I did, it was done without malice aforethought. I went into the war and did the best I could, and I suppose General Weaver did about the same. I did what I did from a sense of patriotism, and the war is not going to last always. They say General Weaver is a bad man anyhow. He is bad because he does not love us. Well, he has undergone a change.

ITS MISSION.

Don't be fooled with clap-trap. The Third party is formed to capture the Re publican party and also the Democratic party. We are going for both of them. The prime necessity, the overwhelming question of the time, is the impoverishment of the people by the destruction of the money of the people. After a discussion of free silver coinage and the monetary ques-tion General Field referred to the coalition with the Prohibitionists, and said that at Omaha, with bar-rooms thick in every direction, he had not seen over ten drinks taken, and that three of those he took himself. The fight, he said, is between money and man and I am for the man, I will bow to any royal house with a man at the head of it, but so help me God, I will never bow to ag-gregated wealth headed by a Shylock of Wall street, but in the words of Patrick Henry, Give me liberty or give me death!

MADE LIGHT OF THE FORCE BILL. He made light of the Force bill, and said that even Governor McKinney says there is nothing in the fight except the Force bill and the nigger. I always hated the Force bill and loved the nigger, and I don't propose to be frightened out of my properties in each case. He said there was not a member of the People's party who did not oppose the Force bill, and if they did not elect a President they would send enough representatives to Congress to kill any Force bill brought up. In closing General Field said the whole canvass summed up is the fortunes of the people against the fortunes of Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison. He made light of the Force bill, and said

Harrison.
At the close of General Field's speech Mr. One side of it received fully the rays of the aun and the use of fans was a necessity to prevent many of the ladies from fainting.

NO RELATIVES.

There were no relatives present, Mr. Emmett being a native of Pennsylvania it is thought. He came here about a year ago from the Lehigh Valley, and his aunt, to whom he had begun a letter, is the only

Andrew Wingfield, of Hanover Courthouse, and remarked in the died yesterday of consumption at Old Point, died yesterday of consumption at Old Point, where he had gone to seek his lost health, where he had gone to seek his lost health, where he had gone to seek his lost health, where he had gone to seek his lost health, where he had gone to seek his lost health, where he had gone to seek his lost health, where he had gone to seek his lost health, where he had gone to seek his lost health. He response party, be they one dozen to organize and about the latter number withdrew, although Judge Patterson was about to commence speaking. General Field's speech Mr. Ruffin invited any of the voters in sympachy with the People's party, be they one dozen to organize and about the latter number withdrew, although Judge Patterson was about to commence speaking. General Field's speech Mr. Ruffin invited any of the voters in sympachy with the People's party, be they one dozen to organize and about the latter number withdrew, although Judge Patterson was about to commence speaking. General Field's speech Mr.

for any other purpose than to organize he would stop it.

Several members of the People's party were inconsiderate of the rights and courtesies due their opponent speakers and one Mr. Peter A. Jones, who lives near Old Church in that county, behaved himself in a particularly assinine manner and received the condemnation of all decent-minded people. JUDGE PATTERSON.

Mr. E. L. C. Scott introduced Judge Patterson, and he made a ringing speech, replets with argument and eloquence. He is of the cyclone pulverizer style when warmed up, and the words flow from his lips in liquid streams of eloquence at such a rapid rate that it is almost impossible to follow him. His introduction was peculiarly graceful, and exhibited a perfect familiarity with the history of Virginia, her places and people. Following this with a clear exposition of the two ideas, one of a paternal government with a crown and the other the sovereignty of the people, he paternal government with a crown and the other the sovereignty of the people, he launched into the issues of the canvass. Said he: As to the question of the free coinage of silver, your Representative voted for it. I voted for it, every Virginia congressman voted for it, the whole South voted for it; the West to a man, Democrat and Republican, are opposed to it, the North is opposed to it, and it is impossible for us to get it because they won't let us have it.

He showed that even if we had free coinage the money would continue to go North. Said he: We must look deeper; it is because for twenty-five years the North has advertised us as a hand of cutthroats, and the

tised us as a hand of cutthroats, and the South an unsafe place for money to come. HE WAS SCREY.

In reference to the Force bill he said he was sorry General Field had made little of the Force bill, when Virginia is held up as a lawless community and this bill stands in the Republican platform and Harrison stands committed to it. After reading this portion of the Republican platform with fine effect and he addressed himself to a masterly comparison of the moral status. masterly comparison of the moral status and showed by official reports that in accordance with the population the South was far the most law-abiding section. He was far the most law-abiding section. He placed the great pension appropriations at the head of the evils which have impoverished the South and said that he had seen \$149,000,000 appropriated for pensions in the space of fifteen minutes, much of which was paid into the Treasury by Southern farmers, and practically all of which went north of the Ohio river never to return. But then, said he, there is one man, a great man, who stands up like a rock in a weary land and vetoes these iniquitous pension bills—the only man who has the backbone, the bravery and force of character to stand out against these measures. The crowd, though small, went wild with enthusiasm and fairly made old Hanover court-house ring with cheers for

Hanover court house ring with cheers for Grover Cleveland.

At this point Judge Patterson read extracts from House bill 1836 providing for the payment to soldiers and sailors in the United States army the difference between the depreciated currency in which they were paid during the war and the gold value of the present time, and when its author was announced to be General James B. Weaver another wild demonstration followed.

This, said he is the man, Mr. Ruffin, whose father was killed by a Federal bullet, wants to meet in Virginia and throw his arms around. God forbid his doing it. God forbid that Virginians should be called on

to vote for such a man as that.

A vote for Weaver and Field means to help emasculate the Democratic party who is fighting these things and placing the shaekles of Republicanism on the South. It is the Force bill, the pension acts and such things the Democratic party under the leadership of Grover Cleveland is fighting against with the best chance we have ever had to win. Never an hour since 1864 have the Democrats had full control of the Grover and have the democrats had full control of the Grover and have the democratic leadership to the control of the Grover and had been seen as the control of the Grover and had been seen as the control of the Grover and had been seen as the control of the Grover and had been seen as the control of the grover and had been seen as the control of the grover and had been seen as the control of the grover and had been seen as the control of the grover and had been seen as the control of the grover and had been seen as the control of the grover and had been seen as the control of the grover and trol of the Government, and have never been in a condition to get laws made. Then why blame the Democratic party for not making laws that if presented would go into the waste basket without even giving the President a chance to veto it? Judge Patterson paid a high tribute to the work of Hon. George D. Wise in Congress.

GEORGE WISE. Captain Wise followed Judge Patterson in an hour's speech and addressed himself solely to the issues of the canvass. He even more thoroughly ventilated He even more thoroughly ventilities General Weaver's record than Judge Patterson and said to General Field that he did not believe he would allow his (General Field's) name to be coupled with Weaver's if he had heard him say what he (Wise) had heard him say. But listen to what your head says.

I do not mean any disrespect to fyou. General Field, but you are the tail of ticket, and I would rather hear the head bark than see the tail wag. Captain Wise made an acknowledged spiendid speech. Messrs. Hobson. Pierson and Ruffin ad-dressed small knots of voters on the court green after the regular speaking.

green after the regular speaking.

At the People's party organization there were just twenty participants. Mr. Frank Ball was elected county chairman and B. W. Binford secretary. Precinct committees were also appointed. In the informal speeches made the sentiment was voiced that negro supremacy was far preferable to Wall-street rule.

MUSIC AT FOREST HILL. Many Richmond People There -- Manchester News Generally.

Manchestra Bushau Richmond Times, Twelfth and Hull streets. Branch Office 1104 Decatur street.

There was another immense crowd at Forest Hill Park last evening. The second concert by the Blues' band was given, and was a source of great pleasure to those pre-sent. The schedule that is now being run is entirely inadequate to accommodate all who desire to great the the schedule that is now being run is sent. The schedule that is now belief that is entirely inadequate to accommodate all who desire to go out to the park. Particularly is this the case with Manchester people, for as a general thing every car is filled before leaving Richmond. The company expects in a few days, however, to put on several additional cars and may possibly run a five minute schedule. When this is done the attendance at this popular resort will comparatively be equal to the crowda that nightly assemble in Central Park, New York, or Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia. The company is also making arrangements to put are electric lights through the grounds, which will prove an agreeable feature. The scene upon nearing the grounds is particularly pretty, the portice around the old stone mansion being brightly illuminated with many colored incandescent lights, presenting both a magic and attractive appearance.

we appearance.

Mrs. Judie Holland and daughter will leave to-day on a visit to Mrs. Holland's mother in Chesterfield.

Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Bristow, who have been visiting relatives and friends in this city, will leave for their home in Middlesex country to day.

county to-day.

The hustings court was engaged yesterday considering a charge of felony against James Hall, a negro. The case was given to the jury about 6 o'clock, but they failed to agree upon a verdict. They will be in ses-

agree upon a verdict. They will be in session again to-day.

Tuesday evening as the West-End Sunday school were returning from their annual pienic at Young's Pond one of the wagons ran into an electric car and somewhat damaged the platform. No one was hurt, but a negro woman fainted.

The Richmond and Manchester Railway Company adopted a new rule yesterday relative to stopping the cars. In future the cars will stop only at the street crossings either to receive or discharge passengers.

The electric-light service in this city is a source of complaint. Many of the lights fail to burn at all, while a number of those that do burn give a very poor light. The light at Twelfth and Perry streets has not burned for nearly a week. The lamp at Minth and Perry was not burning last night. I hear these complaints every day, and judging thereby I should say the system is very unsatisfactory.

I heard a man say yesterday that he thought in ten years the women of this place would learn that they can only get on the street cars from the right-hand side of IN THE MAYOR'S COURT.

Charles E. Bowen, of Swansboro, was a prisoner in the mayor's court yesterday morning, charged with stealing \$100 in money, a pair of shoes and a suit of clothes from an old colored man named Frederick Johnson. The theft, it is alleged, was committed several weeks ago, at which time Johnson employed Bowen to repair the porch to his house, which is near the public school building in Swansboro. The house was locked up and Johnson and his

wife went to work in the factory, while Bowen repaired the porch.

The principal witness against Bowen was his wife. She said that on the day her husband had been working on Johnson's house he came home with a vest and a pair of pants under his clothes. He said he was going to pawn them, which he did for the sum of seventy-five cents, and gave her the pawn tickets telling her to keep them and sum of seventy-five cents, and gave her the pawn tickets, telling her to keep them and not to show them to any one: that he wanted to get the clothes out in a short while, and remarking at the time that he couldn't wear them about here when he got them out. Mrs. Bowen heard about the robbery at Johnson's house, and thinking something was wrong, turned the tickets over to a colored woman, and they found their way yesterday into the hands of Captain Lipscomb. He went over to Stern's pawn-shop, in Richmond, and recovered the clothes and shoes, which were identified by their owner.

their owner.

Bowen did not deny having pawned a suit of clothes at Stern's but said those produced in court were not the ones.

The Mayor sent him on to the grand jury, which meets in September.

TWO ACCIDENTS.

Meeter Johnnie O'Brien, son of Councilman John O'Brien, met with a very painful accident yesterday morning. While Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien were absent from the city recently, Johnnie secured employment at a cracker factory in Richmond, where he has been working ever since. Yesterday morning his hand got caught in the machinery and was very badly cut. He came over home and his wound was sewed up and dressed by Dr. Lawrence Ingram.

John Cox. a colored fireman of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, had his arm very badly hurt while on his engine Tuesday morning. He slipped, in some way, and his arm broke through the window glass. He received a severe cut on the back of the hand and on the arm near the wrist from the broken glass.

BRIEFS AND PERSONALS. Maeter Johnnie O'Brien, son of Council-

BRIEFS AND PERSONALS.

The appeal case of Mr. A. H. Thomas, whose dog the Mayor ordered to be taken out of town on account of having bitten a colored man, was heard in the hustings court yesterday afternoon. The jury decided that the dog was not a vicious one, but the Judge entered an order that the animal could not remain in the city unless chained or accompanied by its owner when on the street.

on the street.

Judge B. A. Hancock is holding the Circuit Court of Petersburg.

Mr. G. B. Taylor and Mr. B. F. Stone have returned from Washington after a

pleasant trip.
Mrs. George Bumpass and daughter, of
Tyler, Texas, are visiting Mrs. Ballowe, on

Fourth street.

Messrs. Broaddus & Sharp had at their store yesterday a lot of tomatoes raised in Chesterfield, some of which weighed as much as two pounds.

The Elba Club and the Richmond Stars will play a match game at Forest Hill Park this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The two nines are pretty evenly matched and a good game is expected.

The Council committee on streets at a recent meeting decided to repaint the fountain at the intersection of Hull street and the Petersburg turnpike. To do this it will require the water to be cut off temporarily, which will be done to-day, to-morrow and Saturday.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DRY GOODS.

Woodward & Lothrop, **TEMPLE**

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS.

SECOND DAY OF THE CLEARING SALE

preparatory to stock-taking, will include LADIES' JACKETS, WRAPPERS, SHIRT

WAISTS, &c. We are not having these sales for effect, but only for one purpose-to accomplish a complete clearance of our summer stocks. We shall offer from day to day-at a great sacrifice-the things which are engaging the attention of everybody just now-the very things you need. The simple announcement of what they are, and the low prices attached, are certainly all that is necessary to insure the closing out of the various lots without delay-can't advertise them all at once-but signs and tickets will tell you what and where they are and how little it takes to buy them.

LADIES' SPRING JACKETS.

Our especially attractive item for to-morrow will be our remaining stock of LADIES' SPRING JACKETS AND WRAPS. No full line of any one style, but many very desirable styles. All sizes represented. Prices as reduced will range from \$3.75 to

REDUCTION IN LADIES WASH WRAPPERS.

All Percale Wrappers in light and dark effects that sold for \$1.25 are now \$1.15, 81.25 \$1.15

All Percale Wrappers in navy, gray and light effects that were \$1.50 and \$1.65 are now \$1.25, all sizes. \$1.65 & \$1.50 \$1.25

Pure Irish Lawn Wrap-pers, polka dot patterns, ribbon trimmings, that were \$3 now \$2.50, all sizes. \$3,00 Linen Lawn Wrappers

neat patterns, trimmed with colored embroidery to match, that were \$5 now \$4.50, nearly all sizes. 86.00

One lot of odd Wrappers, not all sizes in

any one style, at greatly reduced prices. One lot of Wool Wrappers, broken lines. just the thing for mountain or seashore, were \$7.50, \$8 and \$9, now \$5.

75c. Percale Shirt Waists. 50C. all sizes, now 50c. \$1.35 Satteen Waists, all sizes, now \$1.00. \$1.00 \$4.75 Wash Silk Waists, neat pin-stripes, nearly all sizes, now \$3.75. \$3.75

Children's Guimpes, Ginghams, and White Dresses all at reduced prices. One lot of Fascinators, in cream, cardinal

and black, that were \$1.25 and \$1.50 now

CLOTHING, &c.

WISDOM'S LOSSES

March, April, May and June have been banner months with us in our business history. Our large store has been taxed for room to meet the trade and do business as we like to do it-comfortably.

July and August are usually dull months. We're going to turn these into busy ones. Two gold, silver or paper dollars will do the work of three in the purchase of reliable goods. We have, despite our enormous business, too many goods in the store, and our objective point is to sell what we have during this month and August. The plan laid out has been called "Wis-

dom's Losses." You are to take our merchandise and we your money. You wouldn't exchange unless we made it an object. That we do by "slicing" off dollars. You'll get bargains impossible to obtain

elsewhere, and we'll make dollars by the use of your money: a fair exchange, you'll sav. of course. We quote you a few of the many items;

Your choice of any \$10, \$12 or \$13.50 Seek or Cutaway Suit, light or dark colors, at

\$7.50.

Your choice of all Men's and Boys' Strew Hats that sold for \$2, \$1.75 and \$1.50 at

75c. Your choice of all Men's and Boys' Straw

50c.

Hats that sold at \$1.25 and \$1 at

Your choice of all Men's and Boys' Straw

Hats that sold for 75c. at 38c.

Your choice of all Men's and Boys' Straw Hats that sold for 50c. at

25c. 50 dozen Men's Straw Hats in white and black and white mixed at

35 dozen Boys' Black and White Mixed

14c.

Straw Hats at

now \$3.65.

19c.

A DROP

In Prices of Trousers.

All \$3, \$3,25, \$3.50 and \$3.75 Trousers are now \$2.85. All \$4, \$4.25, \$4.50 and \$5 Trousers are

All \$5.50, \$6, \$6.50 and \$7 Trousers are now \$4.90. All \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50, \$9 and \$10 Trousers

are now \$6. The prices of Boys' Long and Short Pants Suits have been "sliced" to pieces.

THE BOSTON,

Opposite Postoffice.

Gents' Furnishing Goods AT WAY-DOWN PRICES.

LADIES! WE ARE OFFEBING OUR

Your husband, brothers or sons will be pleased with your selections here. Our UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY.

DRESS SHIRTS.

COLLARS and CUFFS

You will always find are standard sizes,

TO-DAY! WE ARE OFFERING OUR Laundered and Unlaundered Outing Shirts

At Greatly Reduced Figures. A large part of our 50c. NECKWEAR we are selling at 25c.

Special good values in HOSIERY, HAND-KERCHIFFS, Erg.

SUMMER TECK SCARFS (four-in-hand)
and WINDSORS (to close) from ic. to 5c. each.
On your shopping tours give us a call.

SCHAAP'S,

PRONE 888. 519 EAST BROAD STREET.

NATURE'S FOOD. 1774. 1892

Wheat the Most Parcious Crarat of the World. PATAPSCO MILLS A, B AND C.

Grind the CHOICEST VARIETY from every wheat State of the Union. This selection of wheat and PERFECT COMBINATION makes PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PLOUR

UNRIVALED FOR ITS PURITY and UNIFORM QUALITY. It is PERFECTION IN FLOWS and LEBRANDS TO-DAY.

Ask Your Grocer for PATAPROS SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.

PATAPROS PAMILY PATENT, EALDWIN FAMILY.

C, A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.

COMICO, No. 214 COMMERCE ST. BALTIMORE, MD.

INSURANCE. THE EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 1, 1892.

ASSETS...... 89136,198,61 Liabilities..... 109,905,587 SURPLUS..... 9 26,292,981

INCOME. \$ 89,054,044
New Business written in 1891. 233,118,832
Assurance in force. 504,894,557 HENRY B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDES, Vice-President.

JOHN R. WEST, Manager 1110 cast Main street, Richmond, (my 16-3m)